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MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence.

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"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

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Ben Holt's Reply.
BY STONEY DICE.
Ah! yes, I remember that name with delight,
Sweet Alice, so cherished and dear;
I seek her grave in the pale moon of night,
And moisten the turf with a tear.
And there the heart is overburdened with
woes,
I wander and muse all alone,
And long for the time when my heart shall repose,
Where "sweet Alice lies under the stone."
I roam through the wood where so joyous we
strayed;
And recline on the green sunny hill;
All things are bright in that beautiful glade,
But my heart is all lonely and chill.
The hand that so fondly I pressed then in mine,
And the lips that were melting with love—
Are cold in the grave, and I'm left to repine,
Till I meet with sweet Alice above.
Ah! well I remember the school-house and brook,
"And the master so kind and so true";
The wild-blooming flowers in the cool shady nook,
So fragrant with incense and dew,
But I weep not for these, though dear to my heart,
Nor the friends that have left us alone—
The bosom will heave, and the tear-drops will start,
For "sweet Alice lies under the stone."

Miscellaneous Items.
The Massachusetts papers bear evidence to the good order, peace, and temperance which are observable in that state, since the passage of the prohibitory liquor law. The first ten or twelve days it was in operation, the law was generally and quietly operative in closing the open traffic in intoxicating liquor; and, as a natural consequence, the good order, peace, and happiness of the community have been exceedingly promoted, no cases of drunkenness appearing, to pain the heart; no quarrels and brawls to disturb the inhabitants; the Police Courts having but little em-
ployment, and the people rejoicing that at length they have the power to absolutely control the shocking evils of dram-selling. This state of things is said to exist throughout almost the entire rural districts of the state, from Berkshire to Essex and the Cape. In Boston, the law has not been strictly enforced, and intemperance rages as badly as ever.
—Mr. Willard, an auctioneer of St. Joseph, Missouri, was seized by a party of men, on the 27th ult., who carried him to the woods, tied him to a tree, and whirled him to death. The body was discovered in the afternoon, and three men, named Langton, Jones, and Anderson, found near the spot, were arrested and lodged in jail. Mr. Willard was accused of having contracted debts, with the intention not to pay them. Great excitement prevailed. The jail was strongly guarded to prevent the mob from lynching the prisoners.

The entire amount of gold in circulation is said to be \$48,000,000; of which the wear and waste is said to be 34 per cent. annually, or \$16,800,000. The consumption of gold in arts and manufactures, is estimated at \$5,000,000 per annum. In Birmingham, England, there is a weekly consumption of gold, for chains only, of 1000 ounces. The weekly consumption for gold leaf in Great Britain is 544 ounces. For gilding porcelain in England, 8,500 ounces are used annually.
—Late English papers state that a return of the assessments to the property and income tax, lately published, shows that the assessment of land in respect of occupation has increased, in England, in the year ending 1851, as compared with 1849, from £11,568,500 to £12,473,404; and in Scotland from £3,211,355 to £3,600,104, and on the average of the three years 1849-51, as compared with the years 1843-5, from £16,323,293 to £18,096,830, for the whole of Great Britain; that the amount of lands, mines, canals, railways, &c., has increased since 1814-5 from about 60 to 1054 millions, or 75 per cent.; the assessment on lands alone being £17,834,622, or within 17 millions of the whole amount of the schedule in 1814-5; that the assessment of income from the public funds is reduced from £27,908,798 in 1843 to £26,438,182 in 1851; that the amount of salaries in- creased from £9,718,654 to £11,600,583, or nearly two millions, in the same period; whilst the profits of professions and trades have declined from £71,338,008 in 1849 to £66,717,046 in 1851, or about 6 per cent.; but on comparing the average of the three years 1849-51 (there being a reduction of about six millions in 1844) with that of 1849-51, the falling off is £1,247,438.

The village of Fredonia, N. Y., has been for a long time lighted by natural gas, which issues at certain places spontaneously from fissures in the underlying strata of rock. The supply, however, has hitherto proved insufficient for the demand. Recently, while a workman was engaged in drilling for a further supply of water in the well of one of the hotels, a fissure was reached, from which, on the withdrawal of the drill, a large and constant current of gas issued with much force through the water. Upon placing a funnel over the jet, and applying a candle, the gas ignited, throwing a column of flame to the top of the wall, nearly twenty feet, and burning the man severely. Up to the present time, the gas continues to issue unextinguished, and it is the intention of the proprietors of the hotel to apply it to immediate use in lighting their building.
—Mr. H. Carpenter, of Rome, offers to enter into bonds, to any amount that may reasonably be required, with responsible sureties, to furnish any and every company with materials for a railroad track, at the rate of one thousand dollars per mile. The price heretofore paid is about four times that amount.

Late Havana papers state that the Govern- ment General of Cuba has given authority for the establishment of telegraph lines through all parts and to the principal cities of the island. The companies undertaking the work are to commence in six months, and complete the lines with the greatest possible activity.
—The area of the Japanese Empire is said to be 266,600 square miles, which makes it larger than France and England put together. The population is reckoned by the American writers, and probably with exaggeration, at thirty millions; these civilized, no doubt, than the Chinese, but a good deal more hardy and warlike.

A woman on board the steamboat American Eagle, at Albany, a few days ago, had both her hands cut off by being caught in the crank.

The Louisville Courier learns that a project is in contemplation for the construction of a Ma- rine railroad across the Ohio river at that point, to connect Jeffersonville and Louisville. The plan is entirely practicable, and Mr. Hoskins, of New Orleans, together with other men of means, are at the head of the project.
—A late London letter says: "We have very good authority for stating that in 1851, there were no fewer than 2,773,533 men under arms in Europe as regular soldiers, and if to this number be added the various corps of volunteers, national guards, etc., the aggregate would swell up to 8,000,000. The population of Europe was then estimated at 271,403,000. According to the usual ratio of calculation, one man out of every 27 of the adult and able male population of Europe was at that time a soldier. Besides this immense army, there was an aggregate fleet of 2,753 ves- sels, carrying 44,109 guns, manned by at least 150,000 seamen."

The Paris correspondent of the Washing- ton Republic, states that the numerous collisions at sea that have of late occurred in European waters, have suggested the idea of holding a con- vention of delegates from all the principal mar- time nations, for the purpose of agreeing upon certain rules of navigation, obligatory upon all the contracting parties. The principal article of this agreement would be one compelling all sailing vessels to carry three lights of different colors, at night, as is now done by all ocean steamers, a heavy penalty to be exacted of every ship discovered sailing without such lights. It is said that the governments of France, England, the United States, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Russia, have expressed their readiness to con- cur in such an arrangement.

The members of Fredericksburg Lodge, Va., are endeavoring to raise funds to erect a Ma- sonic Temple, in which shall be placed a full length statue of Washington, in marble, clad in the regalia pertaining to the honorable position he filled for many years in the Fraternity. Pow- ers is to execute the statue. An appeal for as- sistance will be presented to sister lodges.

Thirty-six men connected with Barnum's Menagerie, were arrested in Detroit, recently, for maltreating a landlord, and thrashing a regiment of his friends.

The receipts of the Cleveland and Colum- bia Railroad, for the month of July, were \$73,561.

The Toledo Blade says that not less than \$130,000 will be invested in the building of per- manent brick buildings in that city this year.

The Cleveland True Democrat says that an audience of 2,600 persons collected at Oberlin on two hours' notice, to hear Fred. Douglass, who spoke one hour and a half with effect.

The Episcopal Convention of this State will meet in Chillicothe on the 8th of September.

Forty-four missionaries are com- missioned to labor in Wisconsin during the last six months, the larger portion of whom are Congre- gationalists.

There are thirteen religious papers pub- lished in the city of New York, with lists of sub- scribers amounting in the aggregate, to 100,000.

There are 807 Churches in New Jersey— of which the Methodists have 312; Presbyterians 146; Baptists 108; Seventh-day Baptists 4; Epis- copalians 50; Christians 8; Congregationalists 8; Dutch Reformed 6; Free 7; Friends 52; Luther- ans 7; Roman Catholics 20; Second Advent 1; Dunkers 2; Union 5; Unitarians 2; Universalists 3; Africans 6; Independents 1; German Epis- copalians 1; German Catholics 1; Bethel 1; Mor- mons 1.

Rev. Dr. Bridgman, the oldest American missionary in China, has arrived in this country.

110 ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church are residing in New York City, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg.

Episcopal ministers are said to be much wanted in Virginia. There are 27 vacant parishes in that diocese, some of which are said to be the most des- irable in the State. There is also a want of min- isters, in the Presbyterian and other Churches.

At the regular monthly meeting of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held during the week, it was announced that the amount accruing to the Missionary Soci- ety from the estate of the late Bishop Hedding, would be about \$11,000. The Rev. George Lane having resigned the office of Treasurer to the So- ciety, the Rev. Thomas Catton was appointed his successor.

A negro woman, named Amelia Howard, is preaching in Carroll county.

To the Friends of Scott and Graham.
At the State Convention held in this place on the 21st day of July last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That power be conferred upon the State Central Committee, by this Con- vention, to call a Whig Mass Ratification Convention, fixing such time and place as they may deem expedient, and also to organ- ize a well digested system of county Mass meetings.

In pursuance of this authority, and in compliance with numerous requests, the Committee now designate the 8th day of September, proximo, and Columbus as the place for a Grand Central Reunion of the friends of Western Interests, of Domestic In- dustry, and of the Hero and Statesman who has done so much to illustrate and ennoble American history. The Committee would have preferred the week next following the one named, in point of time, but that is al- ready appropriated to the Agricultural State Fair—an institution having for its object the prosperity of too many of the same in- dustrial interests to which the Whig party is devoted to allow of the selection of any period for our Convention which would dis- rupt attention from it, or prevent our friends from attending both. And we did not deem it advisable to postpone our Convention to a period later than the Fair. The Committee have under advisement a system of County Meetings, to be held afterwards, which they will announce in due time.

The Committee have received so many ad- vices from various quarters of the State of a disposition on the part of many hereto- fore not voting the Whig ticket, to throw aside their supposed allegiance to a platform which proposes nothing, and to a candidate who has achieved nothing, and to rally with intelligent independence to a positive support of American Industrial Interests, com- menced with the use of the name of a most illustrious American Patriot, that they deem it proper to state that the only test that should be applied is, not who has been with us heretofore, but who is with us now. The invitation is equally broad to all true friends of the country, to its industry and to its do- mestic commerce.

Invitations have been sent to Hon. Rufus Choate, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Francis Granger, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks, Gov. Jones of Tennessee, Gov. Bebb of Illinois, Mr. Bates of Missouri, Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky, Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and other distinguished orators. Though some of them may not be able to attend, there will without question be so much good speaking talent here as to insure a lively and instructive time. It is intended in part to honor and promote a reunion of military and civic virtues, and therefore military companies, glee clubs, bands of music, &c., &c., will be quite in order.

A. F. PERRY,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY,
ROBERT NEIL,
LEWIS HEYL,
WILLIAM DENNISON,
J. B. CALDWELL,
JOHN MILLS,
EDWARD BALL,
LAVIN DREW,
THOMAS W. TIPTON,
State Central Committee.
Columbus, August 14, 1852.

Daniel A. Haynes Esq.
The nomination of this gentleman for Supreme Judge, appears peculiarly fortu- nate. In every portion of the State the nomination is well received. The Dayton Gazette, published at the home of Mr. Haynes, holds the following language:

DANIEL A. HAYNES, Esq.—The nomination of this gentleman for the office of Su- preme Judge, by the Whig State Convention, is received here with the utmost satisfaction, not by the Whigs alone, but by all who know him either as a lawyer or a citizen. High as is the position which he occupies at the Bar, we are satisfied that on the Bench he would acquire still greater, and more widely spread distinction. His knowledge of the law is most thorough and compre- hensive; and hence, with fine powers as an advocate, he has enjoyed a practice equal in extent and importance, we presume, to that of any lawyer of his age in Ohio. But a man may be ever so learned a lawyer, and ever so eloquent an advocate, and yet lack the essential qualities of a good judge. He must, in addition, possess those peculiar fac- ulties of perception and analysis which sepa- rate the true from the false, no matter how artfully mixed, bringing order out of the worst state of entanglement and confusion. These faculties Mr. Haynes possesses in a remarkable degree, making his eminently what is understood by a judicial mind.

The nomination could not have fallen upon a man worthier the honor, and we feel very confident that a majority of the people will ratify what the Convention has done.

The Dayton Empire, a bitter Locofoco paper contains the following highly com- plimentary language:

Mr. Haynes is a gentleman of fine legal attainments and a most estimable citizen. Should a Whig be elected next fall, there is no man in his party whom we would sooner see elected to this distinguished position than Mr. H.

The Mr. Vernon True Whig speaks of him in this wise:
DANIEL A. HAYNES, Esq., of Montgomery, is our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. With Mr. Haynes we have been in- timately acquainted for several years, and

we know him to be a scholar and a gentleman—has been engaged in the law about fifteen years, most among the best lawyers of the State. Mr. Haynes is about 35 years of age—possessed of a clear head, a sound scholar, a lawyer—a high minded and a most capable man. He has acquired an excellent reputation as a legislator, and is equally fair as a Judicial officer. Mr. Haynes is the favorite of the Miami tribe, and one of the most popular men in that portion of the State. On the 2nd Tuesday of October, we will demon- strate.

Hon. Anselm T. Holsen of Vinon county, in a communication to the Gallip- ois Journal, thus speaks of him:

As Mr. Haynes is a young man, and but little known in this part of the State, I take pleasure in saying that I have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, having served with him in the Ohio Legislature in the session of 1847-8, and am glad to say, that, in my opinion, a better selection for that office could not have been made. I then thought, and I now think, that I never knew a more upright, clear-headed and sagacious man, of his age. He is of eminent legal abilities, close business habits, and in every way worthy of the undivided support of the Whigs of Ohio.

The Ashland Sentinel, generally known as the organ of Mr. Giddings, has the fol- lowing notice of Mr. H.:

The candidate for Judge D. A. Haynes of Dayton. We know Mr. Haynes well, and are happy to recognize in this nomina- tion a firm friend of free principles. In 1850, he headed a movement in opposition to the Fugitive Law, and was active in get- ting up a meeting in Dayton, in which he was strongly opposed by Vallandigham, and reported there a series of decided res- olutions against the compromise, and wrote and published one of the best essays we have yet seen against the fugitive law. He was always the terror of the old hunkers. His nomination is the most sensible one the Whigs have made lately.

We might add many other like para- graphs; but it is sufficient to know that our candidate is esteemed by Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soilers in every part of the State.

Gen. Pierce against the old Indian fighters of the West.
There is no class of people more deserv- ing public aid, public sympathy, public re- spect, than those old Indian fighters of the West, who have in the early stages of our history, fought our battles, protected our frontiers, and protected the mothers and daughters of the wilderness and frontier from the savage's scalping-knife. No ser- vices have been more arduous, attended with more toil, suffering and danger than those rendered by scouts, spies, and Indian fighters. All public men of any feeling have always manifested regard and been desirous to extend to them some evidence of a nation's gratitude in her days of pros- perity. There have been, however, some exceptions, and of the number of these we find the name of the Democratic nominee, Franklin Pierce. We quote below from the public documents, as we see them quoted in the Nashville Banner, and we refer the Indian fighters of the West, the children, the descendants of these warriors, all who can appreciate the dangers of the early years, the advantages of a protecting hand in their hour of need, to the public acts of Franklin Pierce, and ask whether such a man deserves their suffrages or any of the children of the West.

On the 104th page of the House Journal, 1st session, 54th Congress, June 18, 1836, we find the following record:—*Cin. Gaz.*
"An engrossed bill, (No. 212) entitled 'An act extending the provisions of the act en- titled an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the revolution,' was read a third time, and being on its passage,

A motion was made by Mr. Williams of North Carolina, that the said bill be recom- mended to the committee of the whole House, with instructions to strike out the provisions which grant a pension to those persons who were engaged in the Indian hostilities of the West, subsequently to the revolutionary war terminating in 1783.

Upon this amendment the previous ques- tion was called, the effect of which was sus- tained was to cut off the amendment. Franklin Pierce voted in a minority, 89 to 69 against sustaining the previous question, and therefore, in effect, in favor of the amendment, to strike out the provisions granting pensions to the old Indian fighters of the West.

Franklin Pierce then voted (page 1046) in favor of a motion by Mr. Parks, "that the said bill do lie on the table." Years 68, Nays 111.

Upon a direct vote upon the passage of the resolution, (page 1047) years 109, nays 75, Franklin Pierce voted against it.

The National Era—its Position.
The National Era, a political organ of the Free Soil party, edited by Dr. Bayley, has come out on the subject of the Whig and Democratic nominations and platforms and on the subject of a third party nomina- tion in which he makes the following sig- nificant remarks:

"Troubles are brewing along the borders between the United States and Mexico, and greedy eyes are cast upon the rich future annexations in both quarters are threat- ened, and we know what is the ulterior object. The conspiracy against Cuba is not abandoned, it only awaits more favorable auspices. The democratic party is pledged by its convention, which lately met at Bal- timore, to sanction the introduction of new slave States. The pledge encounters but little opposition. Mr. Pierce, the democra- tic candidate, accepts it, strongly sanctions the whole series of resolutions, not because the convention adopted them, but because he cordially concurs in their principles."

But we have not room for further extracts. The Era goes on to show that the cause of freedom has less to fear from Scott than Pierce. Just so we think. Under General Scott slavery can never be extended, under Pierce there can be no reasonable ground to hope that its further extension would be discontinued.

We commend the whole article in the Era to the candid attention of all free-soilers. —Nashville Tribune

Mark their Course.
The Shelby County Banner copied an article showing the sympathy of the British for Pierce and free trade, as evidenced by the quotation from the London Times, &c., and appends the following remarks:

The facts stated are worthy the attention of Ohio Whigs:

It is the election of Pierce is so very im- portant to BRITISH INTERESTS, is it not likely that some pecuniary assistance may be rendered to the "Democracy," to secure a result so much desired by the court jour- nal, and so intrinsically connected with British interests? It will be well to watch a party who have been in times past so ready to charge their opponents with "corruption and bribery," and with being "bought up with British gold."

We notice already that the mail is loaded almost beyond possibi- lity of transporting it, with immense masses of electioneering Locofoco pamphlets, pa- pers, &c., that are sent from Washington to the various parts of the country. One day last week, at a moderate estimate, 100 pound weight of stuff, bearing the frank of "A. P. Edgerly, M. C.," passed through this post office, destined for the more northern coun- ties; and we have reliable information, that similar masses are being received at every post office in the State. Where does the money come from to purchase all this trash?

Several tons of papers, pamphlets, false documents, &c., are mailed and forwarded daily from Washington, filled with slan- der, falsehood, and abuse of Gen. Scott, who has spent a large portion of his life in the service of his country, and freely shed his blood upon the battle field, in defence of the liberty and honor of the American Union. But a day—an awful day—of reckoning is at hand. The American people are as generous as brave; and on the 21st of November, will signally rebuke the mercenary slanders, who would defame and blacken the good name of the hero who never lost a battle, in order to promote the interests of Franklin Pierce the favorite British candidate for President of this great republic.

The Germans in the Field.
The submitted resolutions, agreed to at a Whig meeting of German citizens in New York, merit an extended circulation. Con- sidered in connection with expressions of opinion by German citizens of Wisconsin, on the eve of the last election in that State, and with subsequent declarations in other parts of the Union, they indicate the progress of a change that is destined to tell severely on the fortunes of the Democracy.

The magic of a name must be of brief du- ration in the presence of a policy which is everlastingly belied.—*Republic.*

Resolved, That we hail the nomination of Winfield Scott and William A. Graham, by the Baltimore Whig Convention, as a happy one; and that we give it our hearty ap- proval, and will support it in the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we endorse the cardinal principles of the Whig party, and will do our best to sustain and realize them.

Resolved, That we, as American citizens of German birth, aim at realizing those ele- ments of progress which are contained in the principles of the National Whig party.

Who Oppose General Scott.
It is a common remark, that you may know a man by his friends. You can tell something about him by noticing who are his enemies. General Scott has various op- ponents.

The Rev. Mr. Brownlow opposes him be- cause he caused the churches and religious services in Mexico to be respected by his soldiers.

The London Times opposes him because "Gen. Pierce will be a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of England," by which Ireland has been ruined and Amer- ica seriously injured. And the capitalists and land-holders in England follow the lead of the London Times.

Messrs. Toombs and Stephens oppose him because "he gives no other guarantee for the policy of his administration than the known incidents of a long life," and they have looked through them, and can find nothing that indicates any leaning toward their views. And the Southern Secession- ists follow the lead of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens.

The Philadelphia Sun opposes him be- cause "he is disposed to grant too many privileges to foreigners." And Natives fol- low the lead of the Philadelphia Sun.

The Mexicans and Canadians oppose him because they think "he is too much of a military man."

The South Carolina and Frontier mal- contents oppose him, because they think he is too much of a peace man.

The Snags and Sawyers, and Shoals and Breakers in the Rivers and Harbors, oppose him, because they know if he is elected they will have to move.

Locofoco office-holders, here and there, oppose him for the same reason.

Follow the greater part of the Locofoco party follow their lead, simply because they are Locofocos, without knowing why or where- fore.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

Old Richmond on Fire!
The farmers of Richmond county have held another indignation meeting, and passed some very severe resolutions, a couple of which we copy below. We cannot exactly remember when the voters of Richmond county tried Whigs to represent them in the State Legislature and were disappointed, but we will take their word for it. But they got fairly "into the fire" when both branches of the Legislature were Democratic, we can fully understand. We copy two of the resolutions at random:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the people are laboring un- der a heavy burden of taxation, owing, in part, to professional men, having the ruling power in the Legislative halls. We have tried the whigs and have been disappointed. Last winter we had a majority of democrats in both houses, and it is like being thrown out of the fire and into the fire.

Resolved, That if the General Assembly meet according to adjournment, that we as an association request the Government of this State to dismiss said Assembly and send them home from whence they came.

We should like to see "the Government" try that very thing. We should not care which whipped in the contest.—*State Jour.*

Riot in Baltimore.—The Baltimore pa- pers give an account of a great riot which occurred in that city on Friday morning, at a fire, between the New Market and United fire companies. It said the fight lasted for three hours, and upward of one hundred pistol shots were fired. One of the partici- pants was shot in the mouth, and disfigured for life. A respectable merchant, named Didier, and a Mr. Sparks, a member of the New Market Company, were also shot and not expected to recover. A man named Pinner was also shot, but not seriously in- jured.

Barreling Engines.—Capt. Erickson, of New England, is an important experiment sustained, it is said, by the capital of an En- glish house. It is to double the pressure of the air, by the increase of 180 degrees of heat; the heat being produced by a very small quantity of fuel. This terrific air is to drive a piston in a large cylinder, and this piston is to give motion to the water- wheels of a steamer.

The Harvard College Library.—It ap- pears the present number of volumes in the library of Harvard College, including the library of the Divinity School, and the library of the Divinity School, is 92,000. There are 26,000 un- bound books and pamphlets. There have been added during the year 1852 volumes, exclusive of 2453 pamphlets. Of these, 676 volumes and 1949 pamphlets were special donations.

However, and some smaller German States, have joined the German commercial league. Free trade with England, &c., has been tried for several years, but is now aban- doned. Experience has shown that those German States, where a league for protec- tion was formed, have prospered vastly more than those that followed the advice of Great Britain. It will come to the same result in this country in due time.—*O. S. Journal.*

Mr. Buckley, of Newburgh, New York, has succeeded in reaching California with a live bear. He started with three, but in two the wax melted while crossing the Isthmus.

The editors in New Orleans have been amusing themselves this hot weather by shooting at each other. Thus far they have taken care not to hurt each other, though they have fired with rifles at 30 paces and muskets at 20.

Mr. Knowlton, who was the Democratic Speaker of the Maine House of Representa- tives in 1847, says: "I cannot and shall not vote with the Democratic party at the Presi- dential election. 'Things is workin'!"

The Greenville Journal says a person lately went to Concord, N. H., with a letter of introduction from Bellamy Sizer to Gen. Pierce, but was refused admittance to his excellency, as Gen. Pierce could see no body save his political friends!

The Germans of Pittsburgh intend hold- ing a "harvest home" celebration during the present month. The affair will come off at some place on the Monongahela, and the festivities will continue for a week.

Last week, the last distillery in Newbury- port, Mass., stopped operations. Thirty years ago—says the Union, there were more stills than churches in the place.

New Post Offices.—A post office has been established at Macedonia Depot, Summit county, and Le Grand Old appointed Postmaster.

Also at Byard, Columbiana county; F. J. Cannon, P. M.

The number of communicants in the Old School Presbyterian Church, is 210,414; in the New, 140,652. Total in both, before division, 220,557—now 351,068.

Ohio.—A correspondent in Sandusky county writes us, that Ohio will give Pierce and King not less than ten thousand majori- ty.—*New York Evening Post.*